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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXVII. LIBONIA, FRANK. CO., PA., AUGUST, 1901.

No. 8.

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Address all advertising communications to **THE C. E. ELLIS CO., Adv'g Managers,**
713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y.

FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

12 Fine Plants, sure to bloom freely in winter,
mailed for only 25 cents.



For only 25 cents I will mail the following splendid collection of Winter-blooming Plants, all of which are in fine condition, and ready to pot in three-inch and four-inch pots, making fine large plants for the window before cold weather comes. Don't delay, but order these plants at once. If already a subscriber send the name of a friend to whom you wish the Magazine mailed. I guarantee the plants to reach you safely, and their quality will surely please you. They are easily grown, and reliable for winter blooming. Following is the list:

A splendid plant of Chinese Primrose, well-grown, and sure to bloom the coming winter. Mallow-leaved or Fern-leaved. Large-flowered.

Russelia elegantissima, a fine plant that will be ready to bloom by winter.

Begonia Bertha Chaterucher, a robust sort with reddish stems and large coral bloom during winter. A fine sort.

Lopezia rosea, fine trellis plant; rosy flowers in profusion during winter.

Strobilanthes anisophyllus, dark, graceful foliage, lavender flowers, sure winter-bloomer.

Eupatorium riparium, a pretty white-flowered winter-bloomer, of easy culture. Fine for cuttings. *Coleus*, New Fancy-leaved, richly variegated, brightest colors in marked contrast.

Primula Forbesi, the charming Baby Primrose. Flowers small, but in great profusion. Many of the plants are now beginning to bloom.

Primula Floribunda, the lovely yellow-flowered Primrose. Said to be hardy, but does well in the window.

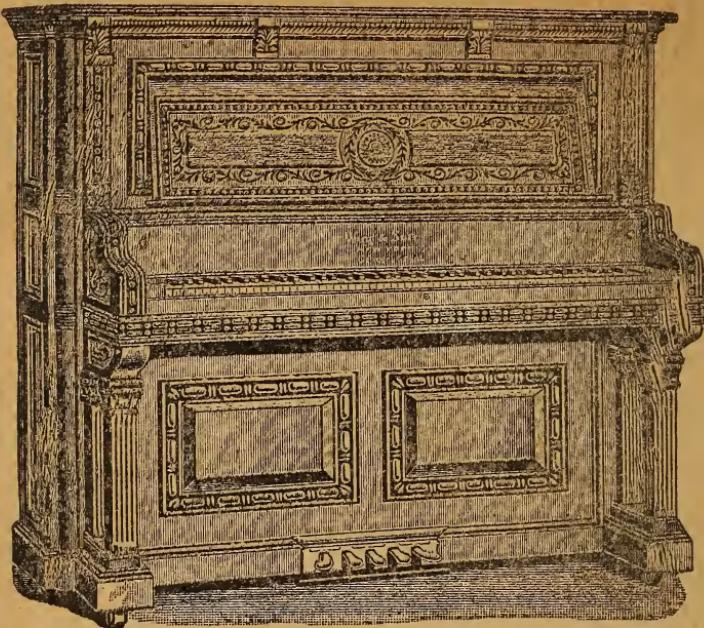
Cyperus alternifolius, the ornamental Palm-sedge; a fine decoration plant.

2 Plants, our selection, choice sorts from our surplus stock.

Substitutes.—I have a large lot of the above plants, but as the months advance it would be well to name some plants wanted as substitutes, in case of shortage. Select them from the plant page elsewhere. If you will get a friend to club with you, you may select any plant you wish from our plant list as a reward for your trouble.

When these plants reach you pot them carefully in rich loam, sand and well-decayed manure with good drainage, pressing the soil firmly about the plant, then water and set in a shady place, covering, if possible, with a tent of sheeting to keep out the air and moisten the atmosphere. In a day or two the plants will endure the air and sun without injury. Or, set them in a north window, in a cool room. Avoid drafts of air at first. Treated in this way scarcely a plant will fail. Order soon.

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



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NEW YORK.**

1868—33d YEAR—1901.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXVII.

Libonia, Pa., August, 1901.

No. 8.

LIKE TO ROSES BLOOM.

Maid midst the roses, knowest thou?
Thy youth is but a rose's bloom.
At dawn aglow with fiery light
To lie a-dying ere the night.
Maid midst the roses, knowest thou?
Thy youth is but a rose's bloom.

Philip Co., Kans.

Alice A. Wyrill.

COLEUS PLANTS FOR THE WINDOW.

HERE are few plants that surpass the newer varieties of Coleus for window decoration, either in summer or winter. The foliage presents a great diversity of sizes, shapes and margins, as well as the most striking and attractive variegations of color, each leaf in many instances appearing as a bright, many-colored flower in delicacy and beauty, and a plant appearing as a huge pyramidal bouquet, when viewed from a distance.

Coleus plants come from the tropics, and like a warm, even temperature. An upper shelf in the plant window generally suits them, and extremes of heat and cold must be carefully avoided. Pinch back the branches to make the plant bushy while growing, and give a bright, sunny place to develop the rich colors. Always grow a few fine plants during the autumn to take their place in the window in winter when flowers are scarce. They will prove very satisfactory. See engraving.



VARIEGATED COLEUS.

Alliums in Winter.—I planted six bulbs in a five-inch pot in October. By the first of January they were all in bloom, and lasted six weeks.

Rebecca Rice.

Providence Co., R. I., June, 1901.

DIVIDING CALLAS.

MY everblooming Calla bloomed a year ago, but when sending it to me after I moved, a friend kindly divided the root, keeping part. Consequently, my part rotted until I nearly lost it. I found out just in time and repotted it, washing away the rotten under part, and potted in good sandy soil. Now it seems to be starting again. Take warning, and never divide a large Calla, unless it is large enough to contain a good many plants. I would rather buy a plant and give, any time, than to have my plants butchered. Of course, when one has large plants they enjoy giving "starts" to their friends, but

don't rob your small plants, giving to those who don't care enough for them to give them what they need, intelligent care.

Ina M. Kellogg.
Clackamas Co., Ore.,
March 30, 1901.

Carnations.—I have grown Carnations for a long time, and have never had anything but success. I merely sow the seeds where the plants are to bloom. They should be watered often if the soil is dry, and it is best to do this in the evening. It is also best to plant them where they will be in the shade during the warmest part of the day. They should have a rich, sandy loam to bloom well. Mine are always in bloom by the latter part of August, and until frost comes.

Sadie Belle Randall.

Newaygo Co., Mich., May 9, 1901.

Canna Seeds.—Canna seeds are sure to germinate in less than ten days, if boiling water is poured over them. The husk will snap and crack immediately.

New Haven Co., Conn. M. E. Mix.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,
LISBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 350,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., The Ellis Company, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 25 cents a year, prepaid.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered in the Post Office at Libonia as Second Class Mail Matter.

AUGUST, 1901.

Empress of China Rose.—A subscriber in Ontario has had an Empress of China Rose for four years. It is healthy and thrifty, but does not bloom. We have never before known this Rose to fail to bloom satisfactorily. Avoid pruning, except to cut away dead branches, and give the plant all the sun and air possible. Dig into the surface soil some pulverized bones, but do not apply fertilizer in which ammonia is a predominating element. A change of situation might be beneficial. The plant should do well in Canada if planted on the south side of a wall or building, where it would get the southern breeze and warm sunshine of summer.

Pansy Geranium after Blooming.—After plants of Pansy Geranium have bloomed set them out-doors in a shady place for two or three weeks, applying only water enough to keep the leaves from wilting. Should heavy rains occur at this period turn the pots on their side, to keep the soil from becoming wet. When the shoots have ripened cut the plant back till within two or three eyes of the base, and syringe daily, but avoid watering. In two or three weeks new growth will appear, then take the plants out, shake off the old soil, wash the pots and repot in fresh, rich soil. Keep the plant rather dry, except when giving out flowers.

Tufted Pansies.—These have foliage much like the Pansy, but the flowers are irregular in form, and appear more like Violets, while they have a faint, violet fragrance. Unlike Violets, however, they bloom throughout the season. They are much used in the cool climate of England and Scotland for summer bedding, and are often called English Bedding Violets. The flowers are of various shades of white, yellow, blue and purple, as well as variegated, and are larger than Violets, but smaller than most Pansies. They are easily grown from seeds, and bloom the first season.

CLIMBING ROSES.

AS A RULE Climbing Roses do well in a sunny exposure, the soil being deep, rich and rather tenacious. Tie the branches up as they grow. In the spring cut away the dead parts, and after blooming cut off all the branches that have produced flowers freely, leaving on the strong new growth. Meteor, Empress of China, Gloire de Dijon and the Noisei varieties will bloom again during the season, but the Prairie and Rambler Rose will not bloom till the next season. Varieties of half-hardy sorts should be laid down and covered with evergreen boughs during winter, but the Prairie Roses are general hardy without protection. Some of the Roses will do moderately well in partial shade, but it is always well to give them all the sun possible.

Tuberous.—Tuberous should not be bedded out till the ground is warm. Set them three inches beneath the surface and when hot weather comes mulch the bed with stable litter. A bed shaded from the hot sun at midday suits them. Never let the plants suffer for want of water. Take the plants up before severe frost comes, dry the bulbs thoroughly and store in a box in a warm, dry room. Any bulb that shows buds late may be potted and allowed to develop in the window. The blooming bulbs will not often produce flowers again, but the smaller bulbs can be separated and grown for a year or two until blooming size is attained.

Seedling Orange.—Orange trees grown from seeds should be budded or grafted with buds or cions taken from bearing trees, in order to have fruit produced in a reasonable time. If this is neglected the trees will not bear for many years. If there is a fruit culturist in the community who has a practical knowledge of budding or grafting, it is better to entrust the work to him rather than to attempt it yourself.

Calla.—For winter-blooming the common Calla Lily is preferable. Rest the plant during June and July by placing the pot upon its side on the ground in a damp, shady place. Repot in August and begin applying water. A plant well-grown will throw up a flower in a few weeks after growth is renewed, and if the flower stalk is cut at the ground after the flower fades, another bud will push up and develop.

Substitute for Soft Soap.—Soft soap in the form of suds is often recommended as an insecticide, and in some places this soap cannot be obtained. A good substitute, however, is whale-oil soap, the only objection to it being its unpleasant odor.

MACKAYA BELLA.

MACKAYA BELLA is a beautiful Acanthad from South Africa. The flowers are large, not unlike a Gloxinia in size and form, and of a rich blue or purple color. Young plants are readily produced from cuttings of young shoots produced in mid-summer, after the blooming period. When rooted pot in rather large pots, using turfy loam and sand, with good drainage. They like a warm temperature but plenty of air, and shade only enough to keep the foliage from scorching. Syringe daily during summer. Toward autumn water sparingly, to ripen the new growth, and winter in a temperature of from 45° to 55°. In spring shift the plants into larger pots, raise the temperature, and begin syringing. To encourage branching pinch out the points of the longer shoots. By mid-summer shift again, and thus promote a free growth till autumn, then reduce the water supply, as before, giving only enough to keep the foliage from wilting. Winter as before. In March, or earlier, give the plants more heat and water, and all the sun possible, and the flowers will soon appear. After blooming shorten the branches, give a liberal shift, and continue the treatment given the previous seasons.

With this treatment the plants will live for years, and make a gorgeous display every spring. The summer growth may be stimulated by renewing the surface soil, and by applications of manure water occasionally. Pests, such as red spider, aphides, mealy bug and scale, may be subdued by treating with the quassia-soap-kerosine insecticide.

Hibiscus and Jasmine.—Hibiscus Sinensis and Cape Jasmine are both shrubs, hardy at the south, but requiring a frost-proof place in winter at the north. Both do well in summer bedded out in a partially shaded spot, sheltered from severe winds. Often the plants remain in a semi-dormant condition for weeks. They are then making roots, and this period will be followed by a more or less thrifty growth. The growth in pots is more liberal when the roots are not over-crowded. Water freely in summer, while growing, but sparingly in winter.

Auratum Lilies.—It is generally better to get and plant bulbs of Auratum Lilies in the spring, setting them eight inches deep in a well-prepared bed, partially protected from the hot sun of mid-day. The bulbs may also be grown in pots, however, setting them several inches below the surface, and keeping the soil well-watered. Avoid the summer sunshine against the sides of the pot.

PEPEROMIAS AND CROTONS.

THESE hot-house plants will not endure a chilling temperature or sudden change. The Peperomias have succulent, variegated leaves, and grow well in summer in a pot in the window. Give them air and shade in the heat of the day, and avoid watering too freely. The Crotons do well in a rich, sandy loam, and kept in a warm, moist atmosphere. The finer sorts show lovely colors in striking contrast, and are beautiful plants for window decoration in summer. None of these plants will bear a cold temperature, and are satisfactory only where they can be well cared for. The Peperomias are increased by division and leaf cuttings, while the Crotons are started from cuttings of young branches.

Egg Plant.—The Egg Plant is a species of Solanum, and valuable as an ornamental plant, on account of its large, showy fruit. The seeds should be sown in a window box or hot-bed early in the spring, and the plants set out in a sunny bed when the soil becomes warm. Stir the soil often, and toward autumn mulch the bed with stable litter. The plants like a warm, even temperature, and must not be chilled. A little neglect will stunt the plants and make them unfruitful.

Tradescantia Zebrina.—This is a lovely basket plant, and will grow in either a sunny or shady place. It should have good drainage, and plenty of water while growing. In winter water should not be so freely applied, as too much will cause the foliage to blight or rot. When plants are badly diseased with the blight it would be as well to replace them with plants propagated from healthy stock, the old plants being burned before the new ones are introduced.

Anemones from Seeds.—The St. Brigid Anemones are improved varieties of *Anemone coronaria*. They are readily produced from seeds, which germinate in from two to three weeks. Started in the spring the plants, it is said, bloom the following winter, when grown in pots. The plants form irregular, oddly-shaped tubers, and are hardy perennials in a dry situation even as far north as New York.

Palms in Summer.—In the spring give your Palms a liberal shift and place them out where they will be shaded most of the day, watering freely. If the soil is liable to dry out set the pots in boxes and fill in around with sphagnum moss. When Palms are pot-bound, exposed to sun and air, or kept too dry about the roots the leaves will turn brown at the tips, and become unsightly.

THE CRAB CACTUS.

I HAVE been surprised to see that so many complain of Crab or Lobster Cactus not blooming. I have always found it sure to bloom with less care than almost any other plant.

My first one I rooted from a slip sent me over a hundred miles in a letter. Of course it was wilted, but it rooted all the better in sand kept slightly damp. It was summer, so there was no trouble in keeping it warm. When growth commenced, it was potted in a four-inch pot of rich soil with a plentiful allowance of sand. I think it bloomed in three years, but in a smaller pot it would have bloomed sooner. I have had them bloom the winter after starting, by using a small pot, but of course one has only a small plant. In winter give all the sunshine possible, water as required, and keep from drafts or chill, or the buds will drop. Over-watering or letting the soil become very dry may also cause them to fall. A plant often sets more buds than it can bring to maturity, so some fall off. A little fertilizer dug into the soil might prevent in this case, especially if the plant had been long root-bound.

Soon after the flowers drop, leaf-growth commences. Then is the time to repot, disturbing the roots little, using a size larger pot, filling in around the ball of earth and roots with good porous soil. After the plant is of good size, repotting need not be done oftener than once in two or three years. When the leaf-growth is scanty and slow to start, it needs fresh soil.

In the summer I keep mine on the piazza, watering as it needs. Usually the buds appear in November, the flowering time being about two months. I once had a plant give two crops of flowers in the season. It budded early in October. The flowers bloomed and faded. In February it was full of buds again, and bloomed as before. In choosing a slip, take a shoot that has bloomed, and the new plant will be likely to bloom sooner.

I prefer a hanging pot for this Cactus; the plant shows to better advantage is not so likely to be broken, and gets more heat and sunshine.

I never knew an insect of any sort to attack a Crab Cactus, and when one has fought mealy bug on Coleus, scale on Oranges, mildew on Roses, and aphis on most everything, it is a relief to find something bugs let alone.

The two varieties, Crab and Lobster, seem about alike in flower, the Lobster having an extra "claw" on the leaf. I once read an article describing several varieties, and of various colors, but I never found them catalogued for sale.

Helena L. Todd.

Westchester Co., N. Y., Mar. 14, 1901.

THE NASTURTIUM AND PETUNIA.

THESE are two of the most easily grown annuals, yet they are about the most useful plants we have, as they will stand drought and neglect, and there is hardly anything in the floral line that will brighten up so much as the flowers of these two plants. If not allowed to go to seed they are continuous bloomers. There is nothing that will answer for filling up better than these two plants, and they grow so rapidly when started, that they soon make the most unsightly places attractive, and then with care, they are constantly in bloom until frost in October, and in this locality often until late in November.

The Nasturtiums are so bright and gay, that, no matter how dark the day, they do their best to brighten it, and can be grown in mounds or low beds, but I prefer the low beds, as they do not dry out so quickly as when grown in raised positions. They will grow in common garden soil, but if given a deep, rich soil and plenty of moisture they will be so much brighter and better. The Nasturtium is a "cut and come again flower", and it will not pay to be stingy here, as your stinginess will cost you your flowers. The more you cut them the better they will bloom.

There is hardly any limit to the usefulness of the Petunia. This is everybody's flower, and has been so much improved that one can now have it in a variety of bright colors. Some of the marbled and finely fringed sorts are almost as pretty as some valuable greenhouse plants.

I remember seeing a long walk in front of a house, bordered on each side with a profusion of Petunias; a side walk stretched away to the back of the house, and this was heavily bordered with Petunias, making a dream of perfect loveliness when in full bloom. Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., March 15, 1901.

Flower Beds.—A bed of *Salvia splendens grandiflora*, with *Golden Glow* for center, made quite an effective display last summer. It continued until frost. The seeds of *Salvia* germinate readily, and with us is self-sowing. Another bed greatly admired, was an oval, planted in pure white single Petunias, edged alternately with Pansies and Sweet Alyssum.

J. A. P.

Haywood Co., Tenn., Mar. 25, 1901.

Begonia Manicata Aurea.—No one should be without *Begonia manicata aurea*. Its large green leaves, spotted with white and cream, make it a plant nearly every person admires.

Miss L. N. B.

Caledonia Co., Vt., April 15, 1901.

THE SUMMER WOODS.

I love the dingled dell within the solemn woods,
Where happiness and quiet linger all day long,
Where fragrant wild Ferns sway to pulses of
the wind.

And wild birds fill the air with their melodious song.

Where the laughing waters down the hillside
flowing free,
And rippling o'er the pebbles drench the sway-
ing flowers
That give their lives in fragrance sweet within
the woods,
Content to live in solitude through long, warm
summer hours.

The chorus of the bees, the minor of the leaves,
The chatter of the happy squirrels all day long,
The liquid music of the sparkling waters cool,
Here mingle with the rhythm of the wood-
thrushes song.

Here peace and happiness dwell all the sum-
mer through,
And here I love to wander from the cities' din,
Away from crowded marts of world-worn, weary
men,
Away from haunts of crime, and the throb-
bing pulse of sin.

Here in these fragrant solitudes what rapture
thrills,
How cool the shadows lie upon the wood-
land floor,
How pure the varied melodies that greet the ear,
These graces of the wildwoods who could
but adore.

Annice Bodey Calland.

Champaign Co., Ohio.

MY FLOWERS.

You may talk of the Snowdrops of spring time,
The Violets that bloom by the wall.
You may give of your love to the Tulips,
Or even the Hollyhocks tall.

You may prate of the Rose's bright beauty,
Her title of Queen is well known,
Or the Sweet Peas that bloom for the rich man,
And brighten the working man's home.

We all pay homage to the Heartsease,
Or the Poppy's bright gleam of red.
But, dearer to me are the flowers
That bloom in my wee trundle bed.

Eyes that rival the blue of the Violet,
Hair like the Tulip's bright gold.
But, ah, above all do they lighten,
This heart that was fast growing cold.

Powers Co., Colo., May 5, 1901. *M. E. R.*

TO MY SWEET PEAS.

Sweet flowers you're in your lovely prime,
So beautiful, so rare,
I can hardly think so short a time,
Will leave your places bare.

But, when I contemplate your worth,
My heart lifts up with love,
To pray my mission here on earth
As worthily may prove.

Clara A. H. Pool.

Delaware Co., Ind., Aug. 11, 1900.

SUNLIGHT.

Oh, the sunlight, blessed sunlight!
Glowing on the garden wall,

Falling on the farm house hoary,
Kissing Rose and Morning Glory,
And the Silver Maple tall.

Oh, the sunlight, blessed sunlight!
In it children laugh with glee;
In the garden romp and chatter,
Down the path their bare feet patter,
When some flower-decked nook they see.

Oh, the sunlight, blessed sunlight!
Flashing o'er the forest road.

On the water fall it glances,
On the meadow glows and dances
When the farmer heaps his load.

Oh, the sunlight, blessed sunlight!
Ope your doors and let it in;
All your daily tasks will lighten,
And your homes and lives will brighten,
With the blessed light within.

I. L. Lewis.

Windsor Co., Vt., Mar. 11, 1901.

THE FOREST NIGHT.

Dark and deep, a stillness everywhere,
No harsh sound breaks the quiet air.

No anvil rings with labor's tone,
No city lights have rudely shown.

Here are flowers rich and rare,
Their sweetness wafts on balmy air.

The nectared dew drops from above
Seem tokens of a heavenly love.

The breeze is softly murmuring,
The restful twilight gathering,

While night birds from their slumber wake,
And with strange cries the stillness break.

Nocturnal insects, with their might,
Gladly welcome the coming night.

Oh, what poor disconcerted soul
Could not find rest within this goal,
Where evening's breeze wipes care away,

And hides until a new-born day
The cares and troubles strong and slight

In the deep, cool Forest's sleep to night.

W. Walter Blakeslee.

McHenry Co., Ill., Dec. 26, 1900.

ROSES.

They stood in the garden,

Around them blossoms rare,

"Neils" were on her bodice,

And in her raven hair :

"My Roses are my pride;

Choose one," she coyly said,

He plucked the finest bloom

In all the line of red.

"Bright symbol of my love.

This Meteor", said he.

"Tis everblooming, dear,

So let it speak for me."

Oh! Rose of every hue,

With petals soft and fair,

In fragrant loveliness

Thou art beyond compare.

S. D. Gardner.

Madison Co., Miss., Mar. 5, 1901.

Shaped by a hand Divine,

Pencilled with infinite skill,

As if showered from Heaven's bower,

Beautiful, God-given flowers!

Litchfield Co., Conn., H. M. Hayes.

ONE SECRET.

AGREAT DEAL of mischief is done in the window garden by injudicious watering. Too much water is just about as deleterious as too little. A plant does not need as much water on dull days, as on one of sunshine. Many window gardens are kept damp and soggy, especially in the dull weather of the early winter, with no greater supply of water than would be barely sufficient for their needs in the sunshine of March. A good plan is to let the state of the sky govern the water pot, largely. Then again, some plants drink up water ravenously, while others require but little. I have noticed that hard wooded plants are the greatest drinkers.

I have found that if I use one uniform "brand" of soil, mixing sand in liberally for the non-drinkers, I can so even up the soil that I am able to water all at the same time, and yet over-water none of them. I give a good thorough soaking when I water, sprinkling the foliage at the same time, and then do not add another drop until I see they need it, by testing the top soil with my finger. I never trust to the appearance of dryness, as the very top surface may sometimes look dry, when all the lower soil is wet. Letting the window garden dry out once, or leaving it for two or three dull, sunless days in a state of cold mud, will just about undo all the good work of a season, so far as beauty of bloom or foliage is concerned. Good soil is essential, sunlight is most desirable, but proper watering can make or mar, in spite of all advantages or disadvantages.

Maude Meredith.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, March 4, 1901.

[NOTE.—A good method of determining whether a pot plant needs watering or not is to lift it, or weigh it with the hand. If light water should be applied. If heavy avoid watering. A little experience in "off-hand weighing" will enable the cultivator to decide intelligently the needs of the plant in regard to moisture.—ED.]

Dwarf Nasturtium Pest.—My Dwarf Nasturtium produced lovely flowers last season, in a great variety of colors, but unless I cut them before the dew dried off them they were spoiled by a little fly about a third of an inch long, with beautiful iridescent wings. The foliage was untouched. It is the first time in more than fifty years of raising Nasturtiums that I ever found any kind of insect upon them.

New Haven Co., Conn. M. E. Mix.

Impatiens Sultana.—I treat Impatiens about the same as Coleus. I potted one in good soil last September, and by keeping it in a moist temperature and well watered it bloomed constantly until the present time.

Mrs. Lentwiler.

Madison Co., Ill., May 18, 1901.

MY WINDOW BOX.

IHAD a box three feet long and one foot deep, placed even with a window on the south side of the house, where the sun shines most of the day. I put charcoal three inches deep in the bottom of the box, and filled up with good loam and well rotted cow manure, and in May planted seeds of Malmaison and Margaret Carnation. They grew rapidly, and bloomed by August, and continued to bloom both summer and winter for two years. The plants were six inches apart in the box, and a wire placed around to keep them from falling over the sides. A vine with small yellow flowers almost covering the foliage grew around the edge of the box and fell over the sides. We call it Pickle Vine.

Mrs. S. Strong.

Santa Clara Co., Cal., May 8, 1901.

[NOTE.—The drooping vine called Pickle Plant is Othonna crassifolia. It is a desirable plant for baskets, and of easy culture.—ED.]

Vernonia Novaboracensis.—Several native plants are called Iron Weed, but the true plant somewhat resembles Eupatorium purpureum in stock and leaf, and produces large heads of rose purple bloom. I first found it growing at Cambridge Springs, Pa., and it was a revelation to me. It grows in both dry and moist exposed places, and is considered a great nuisance by farmers. I obtained several plants, and they grew to a height of seven feet, and more, in my garden, but in its native haunts it seldom grows over five feet. August is its month for blooming, but plants that have been cut down by the scythe, often bloom very much later.

E. H. Norris.

Erie Co., Pa., March 9, 1901.

Remedy for Lice and White Worms.—I have been troubled with little green Lice and White Worms among my plants and have tried almost everything to kill them. One day I thought I would try ammonia, and dilute it in water. So I took a teaspoonful of aqua ammonia to one quart of water, sprinkled all plants infested with Lice, and wet the soil also. My plants are healthy and bloom all winter. Covering the soil with tobacco is also good.

Minnie H. Shannon.

Pawnee Co., Neb.

Iris Kämpferi.—Last summer a hot, dry wave reached us and remained during the blooming season of the Iris Kämpferi. The dish-water was saved, cooled with cold water, and poured around the plants. They grew rapidly, and produced immense flowers. The kitchen slops seemed just the fertilizer they needed. I shall treat them in the same way this year even if the season is a wet one.

Mahoning Co., Ohio.

Ruth.

CELOSIAS AS POT PLANTS.

WHILE the Celosia is well-known and esteemed as a garden plant, few know its value as a pot plant. If any doubt their capabilities in this direction they should have seen the specimens of Coxcomb I saw at a recent Exhibition. Such magnificence of form and color was really startling. Any one can grow the plants from seeds. They will thrive in pots from the start, making, of course, finer specimens, or they may be readily transplanted from the garden just before blooming. Any rich soil is suitable for them. We fertilize them liberally, and provide them with plenty of water.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.
Suffolk Co., Mass., May 9, 1901.

[NOTE.—Both the comb and plume varieties of Celosia are desirable as pot plants for autumn and early winter decoration. The plants like a warm, sunny place, and an abundance of moist soil in which to develop. When well-grown they are among the most beautiful and attractive of our annual flowers.—ED.]

Amaryllis and Day Lilies.—The Amaryllis is a favorite of mine, and of all the colors I have ever seen I like the bright red the best. My favorite combination is a tub of red Amaryllis and a tub of Day Lilies. They both bloom at the same time, one so vividly scarlet, and the other so pure a white. Of course, Johnsonii is a grand old fellow, and no window garden is quite complete without one or more, but those usually bloom early along with the Easter Lilies. The smaller variety, that some call Fairy Lily, is the one that I like to grow beside the white Day Lily.

Kit Clover.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, March 27, 1901.

My Abutilons.—My Abutilons are just starting into growth. I had them before moving, and afterwards had them sent through the mail to me. It offended them so much that I had to cut them back severely, and still all winter they sulked. Now two are full of buds, and one just starting. Infanta Eulalia is the first to bloom, the loveliest delicate pink. Snow-storm, pure white; Grandiflora, yellow, and Africana, dark crimson. I have Eclipse with variegated leaves. They are all dwarf and seem everblooming, being now only five inches high and full of bloom.

Ina M. Kellogg.

Clackamas Co., Oreg., Mar. 30, 1901.

SOME PALMS.

ONTRARY to the experience of many we have always found Palms among the most tractable of plants. We have one seven years old, and others of varying ages, and not one has ever given more trouble than a Geranium. We give them rich, rather tenacious earth, a pot very deep rather than broad, on account of the long tap-root, and we are very careful about over-watering in the season when growth is slow. The flowers are kept scrupulously clean, and the soil disturbed as little as possible, the soil being renewed from the top, and the plant repotted but seldom. We have a magnificent Latania Borbonica, which occupies the place of honor in the bay-window of the parlor, though the honors are rather disputed by a very fine Chamaerops excelsa, which, although smaller, is very dense and thrifty. As we use them for decorating the rooms they are often without sun for some days, but we contrive to alternate them so that they all get as much sunshine as possible. Few things are so ornamental and artistic in the true sense as a fine Palm in an appropriate jardinier.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.
Suffolk Co., Mass., May 9, 1901.

About Crocuses.—What splendid bulbs the Giant or Mammoth Crocuses are! If the flowers are as much larger than the common sorts as the bulbs are they will be very satisfactory. I have a few Crocus bulbs in the centre of the lawn that have been a great pleasure to all the family, as their brave little heads are nodding to the first robin and bluebird.

Lilly Ely Little.
Chau. Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1901.

[NOTE.—The giant yellow Crocus produces its gorgeous golden flowers in big clusters, and is certainly as much superior in its display of bloom as the bulbs are superior to the common one-flowered sorts.—ED.]

X Pine Tar for Insects.—Try smoking your insect-infested plants with Pine Tar. Drop the tar upon a hot lid or shovel until the room is full of smoke. This is decidedly beneficial to our plants, and is also an excellent remedy for colds in the head, and sore throats. We were using it for this latter, when we discovered it was good for plants.

Flower Lover.
Vermillion Co., Ind., Mar. 7, 1901.

Salpiglossis as a Pot Plant.—I have a Salpiglossis that is blooming now, the second spring. I sowed some seeds in a pot, and transplanted in the flower garden, all but one, which I kept in the house. It has never stood down, and is very beautiful and the admiration of all.

Mrs. M. M. Burnham.
Charlevoix Co., Mich., June 10, 1901.

ABOUT THE CHINESE PRIM- ROSE.

THE CHINESE PRIMROSE has justly become the most popular of winter-blooming window plants, not simply because of the improved beauty of the flowers as now cultivated, but because the plants, it is found, can always be relied upon to bloom in the window in winter, even when the conditions for plant growth are such that many other plants will scarcely live. The plants like a rather cool, partially shaded place, but will not object strenuously to more sun or heat, or more shade or cold. They adapt themselves to their circumstances, and never fail to bloom if the conditions are endurable. As a rule the amateur succeeds better with them when grown in tin vessels, as the soil does not dry out so readily, and the moisture is more evenly maintained. Water regularly, and avoid sunshine against the sides of the pot. The single-flowered varieties are to be preferred to the double ones, and if grown from a good strain of seeds, the clusters will be of great beauty and show a wide range of colors. The foliage of the fern-leaved sorts is much admired by some, but the mallow-leaved, being frilled and crimped, is equally as handsome. The flowers of both sections are alike beautiful. Truly there is no discount on the Chinese Primrose as a winter-blooming window plant. You can always depend upon it if well started in a pot before cold weather comes. See engraving.

Crimson Rambler.—This splendid Rose may be planted out this month. It is entirely hardy when established.

TREATMENT OF AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.

IN THE FALL I pot the bulb in soil composed of loam, sand, manure and good garden dirt. Place the bulb only about half its length in the earth, and be very careful not to break or bruise the roots, as this injures the plant seriously. This potting is only done when absolutely necessary. Mine has not been repotted for five or six years, and the pot is nearly full of young bulbs besides the old one, and several of them are now large enough to blossom. In November or December I set the pot on one side, and only give enough water to keep the soil from becoming bone dry. Then in February I bring it to the light and increase the amount of water, and when growth begins water generously, and by May there will be from four to seven stalks, with from two to four large Lilies on each stalk. And it is certainly a beauty when in full bloom. This period of rest is essential in order to have the plant at its best, and have fine blossoms. Mine has sometimes blossomed both spring and fall, and sometimes two stalks come from the main bulb in spring; then it does not bloom in the fall. This is my experience with Amaryllis,

and I hope others may be equally as successful.

Mary B. Reeve.
Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Mar. 20, 1901.

Canna Seeds.—I find that Canna seeds grow better if taken on the grindstone till a small speck of white shows, than to file them, or scald them.

Mrs. L. Heacock.
Wapello Co., Iowa, April 13, 1901.



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

ROSES OF CALIFORNIA.

THE TIRESOME old saying, "The desert was made to blossom like the rose," is a pet one with California. There does not seem to be any other expression to use, which may account for this one being worn threadbare. The dry season of Southern California makes a desert of it where water is not used, but everything blossoms when irrigated, and best of all the Rose. I always had a theoretic knowledge of Roses, from the one or two Teas I could bloom each year on a tiny bush, or from the Roses grown in greenhouses in the east, but I never had a speaking acquaintance with Roses until I lived in California for a year. It was delightful to look to the top of a two-story building and recognize Marechal Niel, a glory of rich gold, or to suddenly become aware that the bush six feet tall was a Bon Silene. It is only when the Roses bloom that one knows them. All the northern and southern grown Roses grow well here, and having no frosts they make a tremendous growth as the years go by. Some of them are fragrant, and many are not. The Teas do not seem to be very fragrant, while Gen. Jacqueminot, La Marque, Mary Washington and others have the rich, spicy rose odor so delightful to all gardens. Gen. Jac. does so well, as does American Beauty. La France Roses are in every yard, for nothing is lovelier than their pink color, as well as fragrance. I have a low hedge of them which is gorgeous at present. Cloth of Gold is a climber one reads about, but seldom sees. It is a shy bloomer, but the buds are exquisite, like a golden heart water Lily. Reve d' Or is a sulphur-colored climber, and a very profuse bloomer. Marechal Niel is, of course, incomparable for a yellow climber, and the exquisite buds open into great golden roses of much substance. Papa Gontier is a great favorite for its buds, as is Safrano. Hermosa grows into a big bush, and its pink roses are always lovely. Perhaps the most remarkable Rose is the Black Prince. Its roses are like dark red velvet, and open out like a Dahlia. A bunch of them and La France is the richest combination imaginable. Arch Duke Charles is a fine rose, the outside petals a dark red, and the center a pink rose, making a very handsome combination. Agrippina is the most exquisite red rose we have, a cup-shaped rose, very attractive. Few white roses are raised, but for a climber Martha Washington is popular, and Kaiserine Augusta Victoria is growing in favor. But southern skies demand golds and reds, and the white roses are not so much planted. The Gold of Ophir is a rampant climber, and its roses are very lovely. Laurette is easily trained into a tree and bears a flower like

wax, a cream dashed with carmine. It is a constant bloomer. The Rose Trees are a common sight. But the most delightful Rose in the country is the dear old prickly yellow some one brought out from the east. One sees them but seldom, but those few are greatly admired.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., May 15, 1901.

X About Amaryllis.—I grow bulbs of Amaryllis with fine success. First, I see that the drainage is good, then that the soil is enriched with pulverized cow-manure, and when in a growing state, I give an abundance of water. After the bulbs are through blooming and growing I turn the pot on its side under a shrub or low-growing tree, and withhold water. I let it rest until September, then repot and repeat the treatment. I have a small tub of A. Johnsonii and the bulbs send up from eight to twelve stalks, with twelve and fourteen flowers on each stalk, and they are certainly worth twice the amount of trouble I have with them.

Flower Lover.

Tallapoosa Co., Ala., April 1, 1901.

Chrysanthemums in Winter.—One can have Chrysanthemums in January by letting the young sprouts, which come up about the time the fall blooming is over, grow right along. Dig out the top soil and refill with the richest of dirt. Put in a sunny window, and water copiously. I treated the Eugene Dailledeuze in this way, and had the loveliest of blossoms in January. I rested it through the summer, and it bloomed as finely as ever the next fall and winter.

Mrs. E. A. Allen.

Bradford Co., Pa., May 6, 1901.

Ten Weeks' Stock.—I have a plant of Ten Weeks' Stocks in bloom that I took up last fall from the garden. It was in bloom at the time, but died down somewhat, then began to grow, and has been in bloom three months.

Mrs. M. M. Burnham.
Charlevoix Co., Mich., June 10, 1901.

Begonia.—From the way my red Begonia has grown and blossomed this winter, I think they do better in soil that is half sand. In richer soil they grow and bloom, but the stalks get woody, and the whole plant presents a coarse appearance about the base.

Flower Lover.

Vermillion Co., Ind., Mar. 7, 1901.

Wallflower.—The new extra early Wallflower is fine for the window in winter. It is fragrant, has been in bloom two months, and looks as if it would keep on with its flowery sweetness indefinitely.

Mrs. C. M. C.

Queens Co., N. Y., March 25, 1901.

HINTS IN REGARD TO PERENNIALS.

A PREVAILING idea that perennials do not require any care is only partly true. If fine results are desired some care is necessary. The soil should be worked at least once each season, and well rotted manure applied occasionally. Weeds and grass must be exterminated and spreading plants kept within bounds. Seeds should not be allowed to ripen, unless desired for use. In fact, the blooming period of many plants can be prolonged by removing fading flowers. Tall plants require supports, but do not use rough, unsightly stakes, and showy strips of cloth. Have your stakes slight but strong, and place them out of sight as much as possible. Do not be satisfied with common plants alone, but add novelties to your collection. Many new kinds can be raised from seeds, which will cost only a trifle. Seeds of Bee Larkspur, Platycodons, Gailiardia and some varieties of *Helianthus* will produce plants that will show bloom the first season, if all conditions are favorable. Use native plants if you cannot afford to buy seeds or plants. In arranging a border keep tall plants in the background, and all plants well mixed, so there may be no dull spots for any length of time. Color harmonization cannot well be taken into consideration, as one would with annuals or tropical plants. Aim to secure plants that bloom long and freely, such as Golden Glow, Phlox, Veronica spicata, Gaillardia and *Anemone Japonica*.

E. H. Norris.

Erie Co., Pa., Mar. 14, 1901.

[NOTE.—When you sow seeds of Perennials always bear in mind that many kinds germinate tardily, and the plants may not appear for several weeks or several months. The seed-box or seed-bed should not be abandoned until the seeds have had ample time for starting.—ED.]

Coleus.—I keep Coleus, several of a kind in tiny tin cans in my kitchen windows through the winter. In April I cut them into as many slips as possible, and root, ready to set in the yard. Last spring I bought a three-cent paper of seeds. Twenty seeds germinated, and all were different. They have six or eight leaves ere they show their true shadings. Among them were small leaves, large crimped, blotched, striped, spotted, shaded and margined.

Mrs. C. M. Corwin.

Queens Co., N. Y., March 25, 1901.

Vermont Wildflowers.—First of the flowers in the spring comes Spring Beauty, that the children call Mayflower. A little later Dog-tooth Violets, yellow, white and purple Violets, red and white Trilliums, Marsh Marigold, and many, many others.

Brown-eyed Nell.

Caledonia Co., Vt., Apr. 15, 1901.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

IHAVE grown *Amaryllis Formosissima*, or Mexican Lily, for eight years. My first bulb was a good-size flowering bulb. It divided into a number of small ones. Now I have two dozen bulbs, the larger ones sending up two and three flowers every year. I plant the bulbs in a warm sunny spot in my flower garden, about cornplanting time. They soon come into bloom. After the first frost I take them up, and after drying, cover them with dust-dry dirt, in a box, and keep dry, dark and warm through winter. One of the bulbs has grown round like a Tulip bulb, and sends up a white flower like an *Atamasco Lily*, only much larger. Any person can have them blossom if they grow them in this way. Yours truly,

Mrs. E. T. Eggleston.

Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1901.

Cinerarias.—Last year I bought a packet of *Cineraria* seeds. Eight plants came up, but the lice took six of them, notwithstanding I made every effort to save them. The two that lived proved quite hardy, and bloomed beautifully. The flowers surpassed any we ever had. I cannot describe their beauty. I think they are the loveliest flowers in cultivation.

Jennie E. Smith.

Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 25, 1901.

[NOTE.—Tobacco stems laid loosely over the plants for two or three days at a time, repeated at intervals, will keep the lice from becoming troublesome. Tobacco dust about the plants will often prevent an attack of the pest.—ED.]

X Remedy for Mealy Bug.—My Coleus was infested with Mealy Bug, so I took water as hot as I could bear my hand in and sprinkled the plant all over. I followed this treatment every day for several days and soon my Coleus was rid of the pest. New shoots are coming out, and it is looking fine.

Rebecca Rice.

Providence Co., R. I., June 1901.

Tuberous Begonias.—To my notion one of the prettiest summer bloomers that we have is the Tuberous Begonia. They make the loveliest kind of porch plants, and after the summer is over, they so obligingly unjoint themselves, and go to bed for their winter's nap.

Kit Clover.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, Mar. 27, 1901.

Sweet Alyssum for Winter Blooming.—In the fall I take up the small plants which have started from seed during the summer and place them close to the glass in a sunny window, where, in a short time, they begin to blossom and continue until spring, a perfect mass of white.

Aunt Enis' Daughter.

New Haven Co., Conn.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Achimenes.—These are gesneraceous plants, with scaly bulbs which should be wintered in dry sand in a temperature of 50°. Start them early in spring, giving them a compost of woods earth, sand and rotten manure well mixed. Keep in partial shade and water moderately, mostly in the morning. Avoid wetting the foliage during damp weather, or while the sun is shining brightly upon the foliage.

Tulips not Blooming.—When Tulip bulbs throw up only leaves it is because the bulbs are either too small to bloom, or the flower germ has been injured or blasted. When a clump of Tulips fails to bloom it is well to reset them, using a well-prepared bed in a sunny situation. A change of soil and situation often brings satisfactory results.

Variegated Hoya.—The only difference between this Hoya and the common green-leaved sort is that the leaves are variegated creamy yellow, with sometimes a pink tinge. It is very pretty, but is not as thrifty in growth as the common Hoya, nor is it so desirable for blooming. It is chiefly useful for its handsome foliage.

A Pink Rambler.—As a companion for the beautiful Crimson Rambler Rose nothing surpasses the old Prairie Queen Rose. Its flowers are a rich pink, small, double, and borne in huge clusters. The Rose introduced as Pink Rambler is unworthy of association with the Crimson Rambler, and is not generally satisfactory.

Latania.—Latania borbonica is as easily grown from seeds as *Brahea filamentosus*, or *Filifera Palm*. It is quite as rapid in growth, and more delicate and graceful in appearance. As a house Palm it is far superior. Fresh seeds will germinate in from three to six months, sometimes in less time.

Seedlings.—Seedlings of *Eupatorium riparium*, *Stevia serrata* and most of the *Cupheas* started in the spring will make blooming plants by autumn. *Cuphea platycandra* does not always germinate quickly, but when the plants appear they develop rapidly, and will bloom almost as soon as the others.

Hyacinths.—When these bear diminutive flowers and imperfect foliage it is mostly because the bulbs were planted too late, and bloomed before sufficiently rooted. To have fine Hyacinths get the bulbs and pot or plant them in October. Don't delay the work until the planting season is past.

Cestrum poeticus.—This is a half-hardy plant, suitable only for the greenhouse or window-garden at the North. It should have the same care as *Cestrum parqui*, better known as Night-blooming Jasmine. The flowers are not showy, but very fragrant.

Begonia.—When the leaves of a Begonia turn brown along the margin and finally drop it is often due to insufficient drainage. The same effect will also be produced by the sun shining against the sides of the pot.

Yucca.—*Yucca filamentosa* is perfectly hardy in the Middle and New England States. It retains its green, sword-shaped foliage throughout the winter, and can be advantageously used for winter decoration out-doors.

Sphagnum Moss.—This is the coarse, light green, spongy moss found in swampy places. It retains moisture well, and is the best moss for packing, as well as for growing plants that do well in water.

Boston Fern.—This plant does well in a rich, sandy soil, in shade or partial shade, and kept well-watered while growing. Its treatment is very simple, and it can be successfully cared for by any person.

Gloxinias.—Put the tubers in a rich, fibrous compost, letting the crown protrude above the soil. Keep in partial shade, and protect from wind. Water freely as the soil becomes dry.

Heliotrope.—Seedlings of Heliotrope should be planted in a sunny place and kept well watered. It is uncommon for failures to occur with them when thus planted.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Summer Oxalis.—Dear Miss Meredith:—Please tell me where you bought your summer Oxalis bulbs, how many for one basket, size of basket, nature of soil, etc., and anything that would help a beginner. I think the pink Oxalis is so pretty and trust it is not too late for me to plant out some. Could you tell me of something else suitable for another hanging basket. Thanking you in advance.—Mrs. J. G. H.

Ans.—I got the Oxalis bulbs of Mr. Park, and the soil that I use for all my plants is the black soil of the prairies. I think it is called loam, mixed with a little clean river sand. I don't like too much sand. I like a rich soil. I planted a dozen bulbs in a hanging basket perhaps an 8-inch size. They do not need a great deal of room, and I gave them all the water and the hot sun that they wanted. I would not advise planting them in the open ground. It is not worth while, but they are pretty for the porches.

Maudie Meredith.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, Mar. 27, 1901.

[NOTE.—Kenilworth Ivy, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, Barnard's Perpetual Lobelia, *Othonna crassifolia* and *Traedescantia Zebrina* are all desirable basket plants.—ED.]

Bermuda Oxalis.—Mr. Park:—When should this bulb be rested? Mine has been flowering all winter. It has been perfectly gorgeous, producing hundreds of flowers. I followed your directions exactly, and had the loveliest plant imaginable.—Mrs. B., Ont.

Ans.—The Bermuda Oxalis is very tractable, and may be rested at any time of the year. Bulbs planted in the fall should be rested in summer, while those planted in the spring should be rested in winter. The bulbs may be safely kept out of the ground for eight months or more.

Southernwood.—We used to have in the Old Country what we called "Old Man" or Southernwood, a shrub that was just beautiful to smell. If you know what it is, could I get it here? I have longed so many years for it, but never saw it here.—Mrs. H., Mich.

Ans.—The Southernwood or Old Man is *Artemisia abrotanum*. It is found listed in the plant page under name of "Old Man."

Lonicera sempervirens.—My mother had a hardy vine two years ago, which had quite large, thick, circular dark green leaves in pairs, and small, trumpet-shaped flowers, scarlet with orange throat, borne in clusters all summer. What was it?—Mrs. T., Ia.

Ans.—It was probably the Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*. It is difficult to start from cuttings, but may be layered. It starts well from seeds, which should be sown in the fall, while fresh, and will germinate the following spring. It is a beautiful, free-blooming vine for a trellis.

It is probably Solanum Dulcamara.—We have a vine, obtained from a friend, which has slender, dark green leaves and small, drooping, purple flowers, borne in large clusters all summer, followed by small, round berries which become brilliant red and remain nearly all winter. The vine is hardy, except that the top is partially injured by frost when not protected. What is it?—Mrs. Tennis, Ia.

Mr. Park.—Your Magazine is a gem. It treats subjects so clearly that we are much benefited by its perusal.

Mrs. Mollie Hudson.

Saline Co., Mo., May 14, 1901.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. Sold by druggists everywhere in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy sent free by mail also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root and its great cures. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

FINE WINDOW PLANTS.

Pick them out. 6 Plants, 25 cents; 25 plants \$1.00. Mailed and safe delivery guaranteed. 200 plants \$5.00 100 plants \$3.00. Expressed, purchaser paying Expressage. Get up a club.

Abutilon, Savitzii, var.

NOTE.—Abutilon: Savitzii is a superb foliage plant. The foliage is creamy white with green markings. It is much handsomer than Souv. de Boun.

Abelia rupestris.

NOTE.—Abelia rupestris is the beautiful Chinese Shrub, with handsome shining foliage and lovely fragrant rose flowers in clusters. The plants are hardy south of New York. Give a light soil and rather dry situation. Do well trained to a wall.

Acacia lophantha.

Acalypha Macafuana.

Sanderiana.

Achania malvaviscus, red.

Achyranthus, red or yellow

Lindeni, red foliage.

Agathaea, Blue Paris Daisy.

NOTE.—Agathaea colestis, the blue Paris Daisy, is a very pretty blue flower, almost sure to bloom in winter, even under neglect. Flowers like Ox-Eye Daisy, but of a rich blue color. Never fails to please.

Ageratum, blue.

Allamanda.

Allium Moly.

Roseum.

Althea, double.

Blue.

Red.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

Alyssum, double, white.

Anemone, Japonica alba.

Japonica rubra.

Coronaria fl. pl.

St. Bridg.

Hortensia, scarlet.

Pennsylvanica.

Angelonia grandiflora.

NOTE.—Angelonia grandiflora is an elegant pot plant for the window. Flowers showy, in racemes.

Anisophylia goldfussia.

Anthemis, Chamomile.

Aquilegia canadensis.

Cerulea, blue.

Chrysanthem, yellow.

Glandulosa vera.

Arum cornutum.

Asclepias tuberosa.

Incarnata.

Asparagus Sprengeri.

Plumosus nanus.

Verticillatus.

NOTE.—Asparagus Plumosus nanus is one of the most beautiful and easily grown of decorative window plants. For baskets or large vases A. Sprengeri is of surpassing beauty. Both of these plants should be in every collection.

Balm, variegated.

Basil, Sweet.

Begonia alba compacta.

Argyrostigma picta.

Argentea guttata.

Bertha Chaterrocher.

Compta.

Decora.

Evansiana.

Foliosa.

Fuchsoides coccinea.

Multiflora hybrida.

M. de Lesseps.

Olbia.

Begonia, Pink Jewell.

NOTE.—Begonia Pink Jewell has large clusters of pink flowers, is very profuse blooming, and almost constant. It is an elegant blooming sort.

Begonia Pres. Carnot.

Queen of Bedders.

Rex, in variety.

NOTE.—I have a large assortment of Rex. Begonias, all showy and elegant as window plants. Always popular and much adored.

Begonia Robusta.

Rubra.

Sanderonii.

NOTE.—Begonia Sanderonii is an old sort with crisp, shining foliage. One of the best for winter-blooming. Flowers rich crimson, in clusters.

Begonia Sanguinea.

Semperflorens rosea.

Speculata.

Souv. de Pres. Guillaume.

Vittata alba.

Vernon.

Weltoniensis, white.

“ Cut-leaved.

“ Rubra.

Begonia, Tuberous.

Berberis Thunbergiana.

Bergamot, scarlet Morarda.

White-flowered.

Bignonia radicans.

NOTE.—Bignonia radicans is a robust vine, climbing walls to the height of thirty feet or more. Flowers large, trumpet shaped, orange scarlet, in huge clusters. Everblooming and hardy. The big pods which succeed the flowers are also showy and interesting.

Bougainvillea glabra.

NOTE.—Bougainvillea glabra is a shrubby evergreen vine, hardy in the south, and exceedingly showy in bloom. Flowers in panicles. Must be treated as a window plant at the north.

Browallia elata, blue.

Speciosa.

Bryophyllum calycinum.

Buddleia variabilis.

Buxus sempervivum.

Calla, Little Gem.

Calycarpa purpurea.

Calystegia pubescens.

“ sapientum.

Canna, Peachbloom.

A. Bouvier.

Golden Bedding.

Red Cloud.

Mixed.

Capsicum Celestial Pepper.

Carnation, Margaret yellow

“ “ Mixed.

“ “ White

Early Vienna, fl. pl.

Grenadin fl. pl.

Carex Japonica.

Caryopteris mastacoides.

Catalpa Kämpferi.

Celastrus scandens.

Cestrum parqui.

Laurifolium.

Poeticas.

Chelone barbata.

Chrysanthemum in variety.

Cicuta Maculata.

Cinnamon Vine.

Cineraria, Hybrida.

Maritima.

Cissus, heterophylla.

Discolor.

Clematis Virginiana.

Paniculata.

Viticella.

Clerodendron Balfouri.

NOTE.—Clerodendron Balfouri is a lovely vine bearing clusters of white and scarlet flowers. Always much admired. Does well in a warm conservatory.

Coccoboa platyclada.

Coleus, fancy-leaved.

Golden Crown.

Fire Brand.

Progress.

Leopard.

NOTE.—Coleus of the newer sorts are gorgeous, each leaf being as showy and delicate as a flower. They like a warm upper shelf, and an even temperature. Few plants are more easily grown, or more satisfactory.

Coreopsis lanceolata.

Coronilla glauca.

Crape Myrtle, pink.

Crassula cordata.

Cuphea platycerata.

Zimpani.

NOTE.—Cuphea platycerata is a showy plant, blooming continually, winter and summer. Flowers scarlet with black tip. Does well in a sunny window.

Cyclamen Persicum.

Cyperus alternifolius.

NOTE.—Cyperus alternifolius is a foliage plant of Palm-like appearance, but of the easiest culture. Give it plenty of pot-room and water while growing, and it will delight you with a wealth of showy graceful foliage.

Cyperus papyrus.

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Kenilworth Ivy.

Kudzu Vine.

Lavender, fragrant.

NOTE.—Lavender is much sought after for its deliciously scented foliage. It is of easy culture, and a neat pot plant.

Leonotis leonurus.

Leucanthemum maximum.

Lobelia penrhosiensis.

Lily of the Valley.

Linum perenne, blue.

Lobelia, Blue King.

Bernard's Perpetual.

NOTE.—Lobelia, Bernard's Perpetual, is a charming pot plant for the sunny window in winter. The flowers are exquisite blue, with distinct white eye, and produced in great abundance continually.

Lopelia rosea.

NOTE.—Lopelia rosea is a fine trellis plant, sure to bloom profusely in the window in winter.

Lotus Jacobaeus.

Lophopermum scandens.

Lupin, Tree.

Lysimachia, Moneywort.

Mackaya bella.

Madeira Vine, starte^z.

Malva moschata.

Manettia bicolor.

Mandevilla suaveolens.

Marguerite Daisy.

Matrimony Vine, hardy.

Matricaria capensis alba.

Mexican Primrose.

Mimulus, Musk Plant.

Mint, hardy.

Mitchella repens.

Moneywort, for baskets.

Montbretia crocosmiaeflora.

Myosotis, blue.

Nerine larniense, Guernsey Lily.

Nicotiana, Jasmine-scented

Sylvester, sweet, new.

"Old Bachelor," scented.

"Old Man," scented, hardy.

"Old Woman," scented.

"Old Maid."

Oxalis arborea.

Bowen, carmine.

Pauonia imperialis.

Pansy in variety.

Parsley, moss-curfled.

Peony, Chinese sorts.

Red, old-fashioned.

Pennisetum rupestris.

Passiflora Scarlet Hybrid.

Peperomia maculosa.

Arifolia, new.

NOTE.—Peperomia Maculosa and P. arifolia are both fine plants. Foliage succulent, green with white variegation, and bearing showy panicles of white bloom during summer.

Petunia, double fringed.

Perennial Pea, mixed.

Phalaris arundinacea.

Phlox, perennial, Snowball.

Maculata, red.

Pine-apple Geranium (Salvia robusta.)

Pink, Cyclops.

Old-fashioned.

Picotee, mixed.

Plumbago, capensis alba.

Capensis, blue.

Polygonum cuspidatum.

Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.

Primula Forbesi.

NOTE.—Primula Forbesi is the charming Baby Primrose which has been so

much admired at the flower exhibitions lately.

It grows and blooms freely in the window, and is a fine addition to our list of house plants.

Primula Elatior.

Floribunda.

NOTE.—Primula floribunda is a lovely free-blooming Primrose of a bright yellow color. It likes a rather cool, sunny place, and is splendid when well grown.

Primula Veris, gold-laced.

Banunculus, French, mix'd.

Persian, mixed.

Rivinia humilis.

Ribes aurea.

Rocket, Sweet.

Rose, in variety.

Empress of China.

Wichuriana.

Prairie climbing.

Rudbeckia, bicolor superba.

Ruellia Makoyanna.

Formosa.

Russelia juncea.

Elegansissima, new.

NOTE.—Russelia elegansissima is a new weeping

plant, robust in growth, and exceedingly graceful.

Flowers in profusion, tubular, scarlet, very showy.

A plant of more than ordinary merit for the window.

Sage.

Sagittaria variabilis.

Salvia Firebrand.

Salvia splendens, scarlet.

New Scarlet.

Rutilans, new.

NOTE.—Salvia splendens is much prized by some for

blooming in early winter.

Flowers scarlet and very

showy.

Sassafras, officinalis.

Saxifraga sarmentosa.

NOTE.—Saxifraga sarmentosa has showy variegated foliage and panicles of exquisite flowers. A fine

basket plant for a cool, shady place.

Selaginella, moss-like.

NOTE.—Selaginella maritima is the trailing moss

prized for the fernery and

cool, shady nooks about

the conservatory. Elegant

in baskets or pots.

Sansevieria Zeylanica.

Schinus molle.

Sedum, hardy, yellow.

Sedum, for baskets.

Maximowiczii, hardy.

Senecio.

Petasites, yellow winter-

bloomer.

NOTE.—Senecio petasites

bears large, sycamore-like

leaves and panicles of yellow, daisy-like flowers in

winter. Easily grown, and

sure to bloom. Always attractive.

Smilax, Boston.

NOTE.—Boston Smilax

is a very pretty vine for a

window trellis. Its sprays

of shining foliage are fine.

for cuttings, and its fragrant white bloom is followed by scarlet berries that are quite showy in winter.

Snapdragon, Queen of the North.

Solanum Dulcamara, vine.

Azureum.

Seaforthianum.

NOTE.—Solanum seaforthianum is an easily-grown vine bearing panicles of handsome lavender flowers. Fine trellis plant for the window.

Scutellaria pulchella.

Sparaxis, Peacock.

Spirea, Van Houtte.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer.

Palmaria rosea.

Japonica (astilbe).

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

Anisophylus.

NOTE.—Strobilanthes sanctifolius is the Goldfussia, an acanthus prized for its graceful foliage and lavender tubular flowers are sure to develop in winter.

Sweet William, in sorts.

Tansy.

Thyme, variegated.

Tradescantia variegata.

Virgincia.

Zebra.

NOTE.—Tradescantia zebra grows like a weed in a damp, cool place, and is very attractive. The silver and chocolate striped foliage is exceedingly rich and beautiful. A fine basket or pot plant for a dense shade.

Tuberose, Double.

Verbena, hardy, purple.

Veronica imperialis.

Vinca, Hardy Blue.

Rose, rose.

Rose alba, white.

Violet, Lady Helen Camp.

Mary Louise, sweet.

Pedata.

Weigela rosea variegata.

Yucca filamentosa.

The MAGAZINE and plants are sure to please. Club with a neighbor, ordering two lots (50 cents), and get an extra plant free. Only one plant of a kind allowed in each order. Name some substitutes to be used in case stock of any kind becomes exhausted. At present all the plants listed here can be supplied. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

The Beautiful Californian Hyacinth.

Five Fine Bulbs, only 10 cents.

I wish to call to the attention of my patrons, and particularly recommend, a native flower of California possessing surpassing beauty. It is known in catalogues as *Camassia esculenta*, and sometimes as California Hyacinth, because at a distance a blooming plant is not unlike a common Hyacinth in general appearance. The scape grows from eight to twelve inches high, its large truss of showy blue flowers making a fine display for many days. The bulbs, so far as my experience with them goes, are absolutely sure to bloom when treated as you would treat the Dutch Hyacinth. Five bulbs planted in a six-inch pot will make a grand potful of winter bloom, and I feel confident that everyone who gives this lovely Californian flower a trial for winter-blooming will be so well pleased that I will be gratefully remembered for this recommendation. By all means, dear patron, have a potful of the "Beautiful Californian Hyacinth." You will find it the most easily grown of all window flowers, and absolutely sure to produce a gorgeous display of bloom. A package of five bulbs only 10 cents. The packages will not be broken. If you do not want five bulbs get some friend to club with you, then divide the package. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.

For 15 cents I will send a splendid collection of 10 finest named Single Early Tulips, all the leading colors, by mail, post-paid. For 25 cents I will mail 10 finest named Single Early Dutch Hyacinths, in all the leading colors. These bulbs will be ready to mail about Oct. 1st. Orders received before that time will be booked, and filled in rotation. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



In every town
and village
may be had,
the

Mica Axle Grease

Made
by
Standard
Oil Co.

that makes your
horses glad.

Did You Ever CAN VEGETABLES?

String beans, young beets, celery, tomatoes? Thousands of our customers do by our perfect method. Cherries, raspberries, etc., canned without cooking. Pickles, cat-sups, cider, wine, butters, also fruit canned old way made absolutely safe. 11 yrs. in use. Only 10c. for 2 sample pkgs. for doing all this. Agents wanted. American Woman's Canning Co., 322 S. Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying \$15 to \$30 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

I Can Sell Your Farm

Residence or Business Property for Cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my successful plan of selling property. W. M. Ostrander, 1215, Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery.
FRUIT BOOK free. WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH WEEKLY
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

BULBS Buy bulbs that will bloom. 10 Winter-blooming bulbs, 10c. 3 Lilies, 10c. 6 Tulips, 10c. 10 Freesias, 10c. **SEEDS** 6 packets Flower Seeds, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Crotonia, Primula and Torenia, 10 cents. **PLANTS**: 6 Rex and Flowering Begonias, 25 cents. 6 Roses, 25 cents. Catalogue free. A. C. ANDERSON, COLUMBUS, NEB.

HOUSE PLANTS and How to Grow Them, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, free. Send address on postal card to A. W. P. & Co., Rutland, Vt.

SPECTACLES at wholesale, Send for catalog. Agents wanted. COULTER OPTICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S LICE KILLER kills all mites and body lice by simply sprinkling on roots for poultry; on bedding for hogs. Big sample free. Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

AGENTS, Credit, Perfumes, Flavors, etc. Big Profits. Expr. Pd. Terms free. Herbene Agency Co., Box 75, Station L, New York.

Learn to make Crystalotypes. A source of pleasure or profit. Particulars free. Address J. O. BENNETT, St. Albans, Vt.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

A SUMMER RAIN AT NIGHT.

Down pours the summer rain,
A cool refreshing shower.
It wets the soil on the plain
And dampens the leafy bower.
It feeds the dry, parched corn,
It cools the heated air;
And makes the flowers grow
More beautiful and fair.
Thanks to the God of love,
Who alone possesses the key
And unlocks the clouds above
To freshen the land and sea.

Hampden Co., Mass.

E. J. Trumble.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I send you a piece of poetry which I made and hope to see it in print. I am a girl fourteen years old. We have been taking your Magazine for a good many years, and always like it. I love flowers.

The birds are singing all the day,
Merrily, yes merrily singing away,
Robin, Wren, Thrush and Sparrow,
As if the world has no sorrow.
Let us do the same
And cheer up again,
For spring is here.

Joséphine Harvey.

Franklin Co., Ind., Mar. 19, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 10 years old. My mamma gets your Magazine. I have two sisters and two brothers. I am the baby. I have a pet cat that is very playful. I am a great lover of flowers and so is my mother. We live in the country. I go to school. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. Oh! Mr. Park, your picture shows that you are a good man and I know that you are. Your little Friend,

Lillie May Still.

— Co., Ala., Feb. 13, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—As mamma is ordering seeds I will write a few lines. I am 18 years old, and go to school. My sister takes your Magazine, and we find it helpful. I have two sisters and five brothers, one of whom was wounded in the battle of Santiago, then finished his term of enlistment in the Philippines and re-enlisted. We have two Crimson Rambler Roses, about 20 feet high, which are lovely when in bloom.

Beulah P. Dontaz.

Bullitt Co., Ky., April 1, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl, 9 years of age. Mamma takes your Magazine, and we have found it a source of help. I have for pets, a kitten, a cow and a little calf. I have two little brothers. I have two flower beds. I wish you were here in winter. Almost any month in the year you can pick Daisies and Geraniums and Pansy buds. I enjoy reading your Magazine. Your little friend,

Vera McFarland.

Clatsop Co., Ore., March 24, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I have been reading your little Magazine the last few days, while I have been getting well of the measles. My mamma takes your Magazine and likes it real well. I like to read the Children's Corner so much. I have three brothers and three sisters. I am eleven years old. Your Friend,

Mazie Green.

Keokuk Co., Iowa, March 14, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma gets your Magazine and I like to read it very much. She got some Tuberous Begonias from you and I thought the flower was lovely. I am eleven years old. I go to school, and my studies are very hard.

Mabelle Ridenour.

Wash. Co., Md., Mar 15, 1901.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

The most beautiful of Climbing Roses. Strong, well-rooted plants, three for 25 cents, six for 50 cents, 13 for \$1.00, by mail, post-paid. Now is the time to buy and plant this grandest of all Roses.

Address, GEO. W. PARK,

Libonia, Frank. Co., Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—One year ago I bought a ten cent collection of Vegetable seeds from you. I gave them to my little grandson, and he planted and cared for them all by himself and sold \$1.25 worth of vegetables in the summer. His Papa told him they would not amount to much, they were so cheap, but they proved so nice he has given me the money to send for a twenty-five cent collection. He says he wants to just astonish Papa this year. I think a great deal of your Magazine; I would not do without it. That Lily bulb you sent me last year was just magnificent. It put up two shoots, but one of them was ruined by some insect eating into it. But the other grew rapidly and had five of the loveliest Lilies I ever looked upon; they measured nine inches across. This is a good soil for Roses, Lilies and Shrubs, but I cannot do anything with seeds, the soil is mostly red clay. I have ten different kinds of Roses, two climbers that climb over thirty feet. One is Baltimore Bell, the other is a Tea Rose, very double, and dark crimson. I never learned its name. I love flowers and want to get a good collection of Lilies. It is so drouthy here that I am very near discouraged trying to have a great variety. We are having a mild winter, no snow yet, and has been but a few degrees below freezing at any time. I saw wild violets in bloom and gathered some last week.

Mrs. R. O. Livingston.

Garland Co., Ark., Feb. 2, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—Two years ago a near neighbor of mine planted some seeds of the single Dahlia. The first year the flowers were so dreadfully ugly the plants were left out, as she had no use for such homely flowers. Last summer she sent for me, and I went and gathered of them the most perfect double white flowers with a distinct red edge. No artist could have drawn a more perfect, straight, clear, bright red band. Also, some were lovely red with white band. Oh, they were beauties. I have bought Dahlias of lots of firms, but none of them could compare with them. They were a rare freak.

Mrs. C. N. Johnson.

Rappahannock Co., Va., Feb. 1, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I would like a package of the Annual Wallflower seeds. We used to raise them in a country town. The seeds were brought from England. I lived in London nine years, and after forty-five years I still hear the hucksters crying in the streets, "Wallflowers, sweet-smelling Wallflowers, who'll buy my Wallflowers?" Oh! they were so sweet! I have a picture of a bunch of flowers bought at Covent Garden Market, which my father copied as he lay on his death bed. The dear old English flowers!

So. Lawrence, Mass. Mrs. John Williams.

Mr. Park:—I have bought seeds of you and taken in your Floral Magazine for twenty years. Your seeds are as good as the best, and I wouldn't think of doing without the Magazine. When I began to receive it, it was just a little folder of six or eight pages. I have always found your dealings satisfactory.

Mrs. A. M. Bryant.

Eagle Co., Col., Mar. 21, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I desire to thank you for the Magazine, which teems with helpful hints. I have been a subscriber for three years, and it is an ever welcome guest in our house. It has helped me out of trouble a number of times.

Ingham Co., Mich. Mrs. Morgan.

LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. 30,000 testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.

Hay-Fever and Asthma Cure--Free.

Our readers who suffer from Hay-fever or Asthma will be glad to know that a positive cure has been found for these diseases in the Kola Plant, lately discovered in West Africa. The cures wrought by this new botanic agent are really marvelous. Among others the editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., Mr. Alfred Lewis, testifies that after many years suffering, especially in Hay-fever season, the Kola Plant completely cured him. He was so bad that he could not lie down night or day for fear of choking. Mr. Wm. Kuhler, Sr., and son, of Warrentown, Mo., Mr. C. E. Cole, Oradell, N. J., Miss Mary Troy, Whitechurch, Ontario, Canada, suffered for years with Hay-fever and Asthma but were completely cured. Rev. John L. Moore, Alice, S. C.; Mr. Frank C. Newall, Market National Bank, Boston, and many others give similar testimony of their cure of Hay-fever and Asthma, after five to twenty years suffering, by this wonderful new remedy. If you are a sufferer we advise you to send to the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York City, who to prove the wonderful power of the Kola Plant, will send every reader of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE who needs it a Large Case by mail entirely free. Hay-fever sufferers should send at once, so as to obtain the effects before the season of the attacks. It costs you nothing, and you should surely send for it.

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and you can readily do the same, for the work is pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. I have often made \$5 a day. Even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. MRS. A. H. WIGGINS, Box 23, Benton Harbor, Mich.

LADIES: Orange Lily is truly *Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills*. My own experience proves that *you cannot suffer long* if you use this wonderful remedy. It cures Painful Periods, Leucorrhœa, and all female troubles like magic. I will mail **one box free** to every sufferer who has never used it. MRS. H. P. FRETTER, Detroit, Mich.

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CHOICE SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING.

Hardy Perennials for the Garden.

Now is the time to sow the following choice Perennials. Sown this month the plants will get well started this season, and will be able to withstand the rigors of winter. Do not delay the sowing. If you love perennials start the plants for a bed this month. You will save a year's time by doing so.

Agrostemma coronaria	5	Carnation, fine double...	10	Double Daisy.....	10	Malva mohaca alba.....	5
Anchusa capensis.....	5	Dwarf.....	10	Gypsophila paniculata.....	5	Premium Pansy, mixed.....	5
Aphodelus luteus.....	10	Grenadin.....	10	Gaillardia grandiflora.....	5	Pyrethrum roseum, m'd.....	5
Aubrieta, mixed.....	5	Coreopsis lanceolata.....	5	mixed.....	5	Silene orientalis.....	10
Alyssum saxatile.....	5	Catananche fl. pl.	5	Hedysarum (tender),	5	Tunica saxifraga.....	5
Antirrhinum majus, m'd	5	Chelone barbata, scarlet	5	Hollyhock, mixed.....	10	Verbena venosa.....	5
Arabis alpina.....	5	Campionula, mixed.....	5	Honesty.....	5	Drummondii.....	5
Centaurea, mixed.....	5	Delphinium, mixed.....	5	Iberis Gibraltarica.....	10	Perennial seeds mixed.....	10

This list might be extended, but most other perennials require so much time to germinate that the plants would not get established this autumn. The above will all germinate in from 7 to 14 days after sowing.

Winter-Blooming Flowers for Window or Conservatory.

Alyssum, Sweet.....	5	Calendula, mixed.....	5	Gilia capitata.....	5	Petunia, Double, mixed.....	15
Ageratum, mixed.....	5	Prince of Orange.....	5	Iberis, annual Candytuft	5	Fringed, mixed.....	5
Alonsoa, mixed.....	5	Chinese Primrose, mix'd	10	Kenilworth Ivy.....	5	Medium-fl'd, mixed.....	5
Aster, Queen of the Market.....	8	Cupu. a miniatia.....	5	Lobelia, blue.....	5	Large-flow'd, mixed.....	5
Balsam, double, mixed	10	Roezil grandiflora.....	5	Mimulus, mixed.....	5	Schizanthus, mixed.....	5
Browallia, mixed.....	5	mixed.....	5	Mignonette, dwarf.....	5	Tropaeolum, mixed.....	5
Chrysanthemum, annu'l	5	Double Daisy, improved	5	Nicotiana, affinis.....	5	Verbena hybrida.....	5
				Nierembergia gracilis.....	5		

All these will bloom in the window or conservatory in winter if started from seeds in July or August. You can thus secure a fine display of plants and flowers for your window at very small cost. All the above can be had of almost any seedsman at the prices quoted.

BEAUTIFUL GIANT FRESIAS.

The Freesias I offer are of superior quality, and can be depended upon for fine clusters of the lovely, fragrant bloom. Plant them in August and September to secure the best results. They bloom about five months after the bulbs are potted. Order now. Price, 50 bulbs \$1.00, 12 bulbs 25 cents. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

QUESTIONS.

Black Calla.—I have a Black Calla purchased of Mr. Park several years ago. The year I received it, it bloomed, and the flower was a fine one. I potted it in just good garden soil, but since that I have never succeeded in getting more than three sickly leaves. Will some one give us a treatment that will make it flourish? —Z. J. F., San Joaquin Co., Cal., Mar. 18, 1901.

Pit.—Will some one give directions for making a pit, and tell us what will do well in it? Should small plants be obtained in the spring, to have plants for it in winter? Would small plants winter safely in it? I was told a pit of 50 pot plants costs \$12.00 a year. Is that true?—Mrs. T., Ark.

Rose Changing Color.—I have a Yellow Rose bush that bloomed last year, and bore pink roses. It bloomed several times before, and had yellow ones. Can anyone tell me what is the cause of it, and can I do anything to restore its natural color?—Mrs. A. Pa.

Cactus.—What Cactus is it that looks something like the Lobster Cactus, but has flowers that range in color from red to white all produced at the same time, and where can it be obtained?—Mrs. F., Wash. Co., Me.

Sweet William Disease.—My Sweet William plants become brown-spotted, then turn brown all over and the tops die. In the fall they grow again. What shall I do for them?—E. B., Franklin Co., Pa.

Pomegranate.—Will someone tell us what the "Pomegranate of Manchuria is, and how to raise it from seeds?—E., Medina Co., O.

Rose.—My Marechal Niel Rose is three years old and has not bloomed. How shall I treat it to have it bloom?—K. E., Ky.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, dis. lacerments, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 189, Kokomo, Ind.

EXCHANGES.

NOTICE.—Each subscriber is allowed three lines one time in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly novel. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Robert H. Ahies, Box 174, Henderson, Ky., will ex. sweet Violets of five different kinds and fine Chrysanthemums for Cacti and others; send, don't write.

N. W. H. Bateman, Manchester, Va., will ex. Bignonia, Radicans, Laurestus, Adiantum, Pedatum and other plants for Boston Sword Fern, etc.; write.

Lery Keebler, Chadwick, Ill., will ex. plants and slips for Geraniums, Coleus, Carnations, Roses, or Begonias; write first.

R. Irons, Valley Junction, Iowa, will exchange house plants, Cacti and seeds for hardy plants. Send list after October first.

Mrs. J. E. Rhoten, Farragut, Iowa, has rooted Tea Roses and Chrysanthemums (The Bride) to ex. for rooted Begonias or any kind of nice house plants.

Mrs. E. A. Borden, Fairport, N. Y., has both house and hardy plants to ex., also bulbs.

H. G. Rugg, Proctorsville, Vt., has perennials, wild flowers and ferns to ex. for Azaleas, Hawthorn, Laurel, Altheas, Anemones, Hardy Vines, Water Lilies, etc.

Mrs. A. K. WcClever, 446 King St., Milton, Pa., will ex. Aster, Poppy, Cypress seeds and Gladiolus bulbs for Begonia slips.

Miss Gladys Miller, Rose Lawn, Box 15, Ind., will ex. Cactus and flower seeds for Callas and Otaheite Orange; please write.

Miss I. Leutwiler, Grant Fork, Ill., has Hardy Lillies to ex. for Cactus, Geraniums, Acacia or Ferns.

Mrs. Sarah Westphal, Brighton, Mich., will ex. roots of the blue, white and buff Iris and Tiger Lily for hardy Carnations and Perennial Primroses.

E. J. Craig, East Trumbull, Ohio, will ex. bulbs and plants for hardy Azaleas, Laurel, or California Violets; write.

Edith Walker, Chambers, Neb., has Day, Siberian and Blackberry Lilies, Carnations, Yuccas, Jap. Iris, cream and red Peonies and annual seeds to ex.

Mary McGirr, Bartlett, Ohio, has Lilies of the Valley and blue and white Funkia Lilies to ex. for Amaryllis Johnsonii, Crinums or Tuberous Begonias.

Mrs. Wm. Laing, Tipton, Iowa, has slips of Crystal Geraniums, Pine Apple and Mary Washington to ex. for Tulips, Primroses or Palms; send or write.

Mrs. L. A. Wilmot, Green Lake, Wash., has twelve var. Cactus, four of native Ferns and many other plants to ex. for all var. Ferns, native or foreign.

Mrs. M. Peake, Belmont, Va., has Roses, Narcissus and other flowers to ex. for hardy Lilies, double Hyacinths, Moss Roses, white Narcissus and Hydrangeas.

Mrs. C. C. Gillilan, Frankford, W. Va., has spotted and white Canna Lilies to ex. for other plants or Lilies.

J. A. Wallace, Newton, Kans., has Dew Drop Begonia and Petunia plants to ex. for Geranium cuttings of any sort; send. (Cut from plant the day you send.)

Charles Seeley, San Lucas, Box 35, Cal., has Mari P. Lillies, Mission Poppy, Locust, Peppertree and other seeds to ex. for seeds and bulbs.

Mrs. B. Taylor, Lincoln, Del., Box 28, has seeds of Asclepias tuberosa to ex. for rooted Begonia cuttings, spotted Cala, Dwarf Canna, or Asparagus plumosus.

Mrs. I. S. Bryant, La Junta, Colo., has Cacti, Aloes, Agave and Euphorbias to ex. for any of the above not in her collection.

J. E. Spambour, Wilkesboro, N. C., will ex. Canna, Begonia, Cactus, Geranium or Pansy seeds for Alsace Canna, Phrygium variegatum or Rex Beg.; don't write.

FREE RUPTURE CURE!

If ruptured, write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 310 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

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Promotes luxuriant growth.
Never fails to restore Gray
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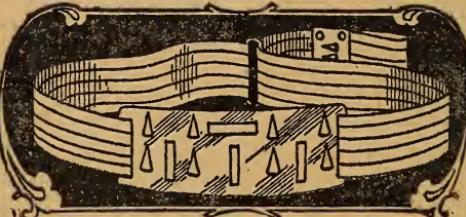
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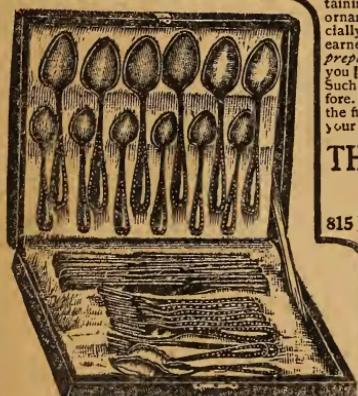
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large premium list with first lot, containing 100 offers, all useful as well as ornamental, and we wish you especially to note that when you have earned the premium it is sent to you **prepaid**, if you live in the U. S., so you care actually out only your time. Such an offer has never been made before. Better write us to-day, and be the first to show the great invention in your town. Address this way:

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This set, consisting of 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 table-spoons, 6 teaspoons, butter knife, sugar shell and pickle fork, is packed in a tall velvet-covered cabinet, stain-lined, and makes a beautiful display in a china closet or sideboard. Our reputation for good premiums only is behind the quality of the plating. The design is the very latest copy of solid silver. This set will make a very nice present for your lady. **FREE** for selling one dozen Hold Fast Skirt Supporters.



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Our rug is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 5 ft. long, fringed ends, both sides alike. They are genuine Smyrnas, which is a guarantee of the fastness of the color and the beauty of design. Order one and you will want more. **FREE** for selling one dozen Hold Fast Skirt Supporters.

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32-PIECE TEA SET.

Consists of 6 plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, teapot and lid, sugar and lid, 2 bread plates, 6 sauce dishes, cream pitcher, slop bowl—total, 32 pieces. Handsomely decorated as shown above. The value of this offer is apparent to all well-posted merchants and makes it unnecessary for us to say anything further, except that: **FREE** for selling one dozen Hold Fast Skirt Supporters.

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